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Hearst's Judges Murphy's Judges. Leonard A. Glegerich. John W. Goff. Samuel Serbury. John Ford. Charles W. Dayton. Mitchell L. Erlanger M. Warley Platzek. Peter A. Hendrick.

### End of the Campaign.

Chartes L. Guy.

On one side there has been a tremendous amount of concussion and discharge of epithet. The political methods of Mr. HEARST have been justly described by the Democratic candidate for Governor of California as "the sack and the sandbag," money and Billingsgate. Much loose talk about "predatory wealth" has been heard in the last year or two. The people of New York have had a chance to see an instance of it. To buy or to bully, to prey upon the credulity of the ignorant and the envy of the unsuccessful, to disseminate false Intelligence and to issue impossible promises, to stir up social discontent, to answer arguments with abuse worthy of A Whitechapel Thersites: such has been the canvass of noise and noisom ness by which the plutocrat demagogue has sought to win the first action in his campaign for the Presidency.

Buncombe and Bedlam have done their worst. The saving common sense of the voters, the shrewdness which penetrates false pretences, the quiet thought that has been going on in the midst of all this tumult of declamation: to these the honor and the safety of the State are now to be committed.

But what a reproach it must continue to be to the intellectual sobriety of the community that the Hearst campaign has been possible! The causes that made It possible, the responsibility for the uneasy public temper, for the passion for general denunciation and legislative panacea, for the prevailing neurotic political sentimentality, can be studied at

### Election Law Confusion

The demand after recent elections that all the complex, confusing and impraosicable provisions of the election law be simplified or abolished has should become imperative this year.

The Board of Elections has been in almost continuous session for ten days; the printers charged with the preparaof the tickets have been rushed to the verge of breakdown and entangled by contradictory orders; the time of Judges has been needlessly taken and the work of the courts seriously interrupted by a flood of inexplicable disputes, and the outcome of the controversy is more confusion in the tickets and the names upon them than in the beginning.

Notaries have worked overtime; comssioners of deeds have been diligently certifying to nomination papers invalid from the beginning, and in some cases the crime of forgery by candidates has been under investigation and in other cases the larceny of petitions, forged or genuine, has been alleged.

Clearness and conciseness in defining the methods of nominations is as necesmary as in the provisions for voting, which are subject to very little dispute. They are plain, simple, practicable, and do not require frequent judicial interpretation.

The right to nominate candidates for lective office can be made as simple as the method of voting, and an "official bellot" instead of being a puzzle to the patience and a challenge to the forbearce of the voter, can be made so plain that it can be intelligently marked by any voter.

ocessive Legislatures have evaded the duty of clearing away the tangles of ninations and have thrown the entire burden of clearing up the ambiguities of the law upon the courts.

Sledging to the Pole. supply more details of his remarkable Until Commander PEARY is able to made on his work. His brief despatch supplies at least convincing proof that his splendid struggle to get to the pole sledge journey on the Arctic seas. It trees will grow. may prove to be the last of these attempts to reach the pole by means of dog or man

sledges. The faith of many students of the Arctic that PEARY, with a land base only 500 miles from the pole, would have a fair chance of reaching it, rested partly upon his great qualities as a sledge traveller and partly upon the belief that he was 'ikely, at least, to have solid ice under him and to escape serious embarrassment by ice drift such as that observed between the New Siberia islands and Spitzbergen. The only reason for extent along the southern portion of the

Arche Scean he was to traverse. He reached his land base within about 500 miles of the pole; but the highway and baffling as Nansen and the Duke of docks. The summer resort business the ABRUZZI found it to the north of which brings millions of dollars to the miles to the west when he was trying to forests, but it is a phase of the agitation make a straight journey back to the base | that makes no impression upon Congress.

station of the Abruzzi expedition. It Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE says it took him away from instead of toward the pole, for it landed him in Greenland; and the final breaking up of the ice destroyed all hopes of further sledging

When NANSEN and CAGNI made their record sledge journeys they were greatly embarrassed by weak new ice and open water, but their field was not utterly destroyed for sledging purroses by the complete disruption of the ice, as was the case with PEARY last spring.

In spite of the terrible difficulties he made the highest north. Probably the least of his hardships was that he was driven to eat his dogs. There is poorer food in the Arctic, and CAGNI, who was reduced to the same necessity, testified that dog meat is excellent.

The Army as a Career. It seems strange to Brigadier-General WILLIAM H. CARTER, U. S. A., who discusses the army as a career in the current number of the North American Review, that the leisure class in this country does not follow the example of the corresponding element in British society and send its sons into the army and navy. The reason cannot be found in want of patriotism, or in indifference to military rank and distinction; one has only to run over the list of volunteers for service in the war with Spain to see that the old families and the newly rich families which constitute the so-called leisure class were well represented even in the ranks. With the conclusion of peace there was a subsidence of interestiin the army, and in most cases the young soldiers of wealth and family returned to their office desks or resumed their places in fashionable society, because the army did not promise a career which was attractive to them

Caste and tradition account for the devotion of the leisure class in England to the military service of both arms. A commission in the army or navy gives the holder a superior social status such as is not conceded in the United States to rank in either service; and there are many families distinguished for the achievements of their ancestors in the wars that England has waged in every part of the world, so that it is a matter of pride to be represented in the military service by at least one member of the family. Such a sentiment does not exist in America outside of the army itself, and it is not general even in the army. An officer sends his son to West Point, if he can, not because he wants him to perpetuate his own pride in the service and add lustre to the family name, but because there is nothing better for the boy to do. There may be exceptions, but they are not numerous or striking. Moreover, the British service holds out more attractions than the American. The standing army is four or five times as large, and little wars are of frequent occurrence, while the responsibilities of command are greater. Captains of battleships and Generals of brigade under 50 are not so much the exception in England.

General CARTER does not make out a strong case for the army as a career in America, rather the contrary. He admits that promotion "under normal conditions is extremely slow," the present pay table is thirty years old and ought to be adjusted to the increase in living expenses, and service in the Orient is an to support. It is no compensation or advantage that since the United States became a world Power "there has been thrust upon junior subalterns the determination of grave questions involving diplomacy, commerce and the law, international, civil and criminal." In the British service such responsibility would, if efficiently discharged, bring promotion and honorable mention; seldom so in the American service.

Not for a moment would we decry, or say anything to undervalue, the army as a career in America. The wonder is that it is so splendid a service, for the rewards of moderate success in business and the civil professions are disproportionately larger, and by tradition this is a peace loving country, in which the soldier has no place except for defence. In the process of time and as the interests of the country extend, the army as a career will become more attractive. It should be said that the present plan of promotion and pay schedule are not in keeping with our growing importance as a world Power.

## The National Forest Reserves Bill.

Visitors to the Presidential Range during the summer have returned with melancholy stories of the havoc made on the flanks of Madison, Adams and Jefferson by the lumberman's axe. Mr. HARVEY N. SHEPARD of the Appalachian Mountain Club reports that a clean sweep is being made of the standing timber. Not even saplings are spared by the company which is felling hemlocks for the pulp mills at Berlin Falls. and cutting other trees for the lumber market. Nothing is left but unsalable slash, which burns rapidly if ignited. The side of a mountain burned over becomes a feeder to floods in a rainy is scarcely paralleled by any previous season, since no soil remains on which

It is calculated that unless the House of Representatives can be persuaded to pass the bill for the preservation of the forests about the water sources in the White and Southern Appalachian Mountains the Presidential Range will be entirely denuded of trees within three years. The damage to the farming, manufacturing and shipping interests of the New England States affected has been pointed out again and again and helplessly admitted. A city as far south as Hartford reports an unevenness in the flow of the Connecticut due to operathis faith was that similar drift of the tions of the lumbermen, the result of sed ice had not been observed to any large | which, on the authority of President GOODRICH of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, is that when mills on the upper river are obliged to close their dams steamboats cannot to the north proved exactly as unreliable leave Hartford or come up to their Asia. The drift took him far to the east, people of New Hampshire every year, just as it carried Captain Cagni sixty is also menaced by spoliation of the

"makes a man cry to see" the devasta-

tion of the White Mountain woods, and no doubt he is set down as a sentimentalist. Congress listens, however, when told of the damage in dollars and cents to the herdsman and the mill owner by floods poured into the valleys because the restraining tree growth on the hillsides has been cut and burned away. It is obvious that unless sufficient pres-

which meets again in about a month, the White Mountain-Appalachian bill will be on the docket as unfinished business when the time for adjournment comes and the forests of the Presidential Range will be doomed. The campaign of education would have to be taken up again when the Sixtieth Congress met, and meanwhile the skinning of the mountainsides would go on. Contracts for cutting have now less than three years to run, and it is to the interest of the lumbermen to make haste, unless there is a prospect of selling to the Government at a reasonable profit. The National Forest Reserves bill, which has already passed the Senate and is now on the House calendar, appropriates \$3,000,000 to preserve the White Mountain forests and \$2,000,000 to save a tract in the Southern Appalachians. In Boston the other day there was a meeting, attended by officers of the American Forestry Association, New England State foresters and others interested, including ex-Governor ROLLINS of New Hampshire, to consider plans for advancing the bill in the House. It was decided to continue the education of Congressmen. That is well enough in a general way, but the friends of the forests would get quicker action by communicating directly with President ROOSEVELT and Speaker CANNON. In a speech at Raleigh, N. C., about a year ago, the President declared that "neither State nor nation can afford to turn these mountains over to the unrestrained greed of those who would exploit them at the expense of the future." Now a vigorous paragraph in his forthcoming message to Congress might do wonders for the National Forest Reserves bill, and no doubt would make something of an impression upon the mind of the Speaker. The forestry commissions and the Appalachian Mountain Club would save time and expense by taking the short cut; but they must be prepared with statistics to win the House, and should

### Not Parallel Cases.

work as well as speak on the floor.

not neglect to enlist members who can

Since the Japanese Government protested to the United States against the alleged improper treatment of its subjects by the educational authorities of San Francisco an attempt has been made to draw a parallel between the situation thus created and that which existed between the United States and Italy in 1891 and resulting from the lynching of four subjects of the King of Italy in the city of New Orleans. The cases are, in fact, widely different.

The subjects of the King of Italy who suffered death at the hands of a mob in New Orleans on March 14, 1891, were accused of complicity in the murder of the NESSY, who was shot from ambush on October 15, 1890. Nineteen men of Italian birth were arrested charged with the crime. Nine of them were brought to trial in February, 1891. After a month spent in hearing the evidence a jury acquitted six of the accused and disagreed as to the guilt of the other three. The verdict was brought in on March 13 and caused great dissatisfaction among the residents of the city. This dissatisfaction culminated in the formation of the mob which on the following day went to the jail and shot eleven of the prisoners, including the four unnatural-

The victims of this demonstration had received the full protection of the law up to the time of their acquittal. What happened after that was entirely illegal, the work of persons holding no Government commission and acting in defiance of every enactment designed for the protection of life and property. The complaint of the Italian Government was not that any law of the United States or of the State of Louisiana operated unfairly against its subjects, but that they had not received that protection to which every person was entitled under the existing treaties and statutes.

In San Francisco the discrimination by which subjects of the Mikado are restrained from attending white schools is not the result of mob action or of unofficial proceedings. The Legislature of California has passed a statute requiring that all pupils of Oriental parentage shall be educated in special schools. The legal school authorities of San Francisco in obedience to this statute established such separate schools. There is no mob rule, no violation of State law in this action. The law under which the school authorities acted may be impolitic, unwise or unconstitutional, violating the supreme law of the land as defined in the second section of Article VI. of the Constitution of the United States. Its constitutionality will be decided in the proceedings now in progress in the Federal courts. Whatever the outcome of those proceedings may be, however, the San Francisco authorities will not be put in a position resembling in any way that occupied by the leaders of the mob

in New Orleans fifteen years ago. I don't like Mr. HEARST any better than Mr. HEARST likes me.-MURPHY. MURPHY and HEARST tell the whole truth for publication only when they speak their minds about each other This mutual dislike, is no fiction. To be pictured in stripes is not conducive to esteem for the author of the ignominy; on the other hand, the man with a knife ready to plunge into one's vitals cannot be an object of love to him who is threatened. After election day MURPHY and HEARST will like each other

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I predict that there will be tens of thousands of "animated feather dusters" flourishing on the night of the election. William Randolph Hearst will be dusted out of sight that day. A HUGHES DUSTER.

# EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. John Conway, who does me the honor of noticing my last letter, holds that "equality of opportunity is the law of nature," and that all animals have equal opportunity except man. Would he regard as an illus tration of his axiom the lot, which happens just to have fallen under my notice, of nouse in the claws of a cat? Not equality, but inequality of all kinds, whether it is the law or not, has surely so far been the fact sure can be brought to bear upon the of the universe. Mr. Conway admits this House of Representatives at the short when he says somewhat poetically that we session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, have been despoiled of opportunity of equality for thousands of years ever since the Garden of Eden. This idea that at some period undetermined and unknown to history a universal robbery of one class by another took place is always recurring; it is but an angry dream.

Inequality of capacity surely is inequality of opportunity, and the existence of inequalities of capacity infinitely various can hardly be denied.

I wish to say nothing disrespectful of socialism. It is a natural aspiration bred of the inequalities of the human lot and the harshness of competition. It has been the dream of gifted intellects and earnest lovers of their kind. But before we leave the beaten track of gradual improvement we crave to be distinctly told what is the change which it is proposed to make, by what means it is to be brought about, and what the constitution, powers and functions of a Socialist Government are to be As to the mode in which the change is to be brought about, Socialists at present are confessedly divided in opinion. Some are against force, some are for it, and some are

for a bomb throwing anarchy. The mode, one Socialist writer tells me of bringing about the reign of justice and fraternity is very simple. It is the gradual increase of the power of the labor vote. 'Labor' is simply the wage earner. And the leaders of the wage earners in the British Parliament have plainly intimated that they are there to promote not the general interest of the commonwealth, but that of their own class. The use of political power for the purpose of transferring wealth by legislation from one class to another is an object definite enough, and evidently being very practically pursued. As to its brotherly beneficence, people will be apt to form different opinions, according to the class to which they may happen to belong.

GOLDWIN SMITH. TORONTO, November 2.

### BOWLING GREEN History of the Famous Knicker

bocker Recreation Ground.

From the Bankasine.
At first the lower part of Broadway, facing Bowl ng Green, was called "The Market Field"; after ward it was spoken of as the "Heere Straat," or chief street, and later named Broad Way; and ines of streets and boundaries of lots were laid nostly by chance. In March, 1732, the Aldermen Resolved, that this Corporation will lease a piece of land lying at the lower end of Broadway, front ing to the Fort, to some of the inhabitants of the said Broadway, in order to be inclosed to make a Bowling Green thereof, with walks therein, for the beauty and ornament of said street, as well as for the recreation and delight of the inhabitants of the city, leaving the street on each side thereof 50 feet breadth," and three "public spirited and sport oving citizens," John Chambers, Peter Bayard nd Peter Jay, hired the Plaine for eleven years ! eturn for the payment of a peppercorn! It was at once fitted up for the playing of bowls, and when Colonel Phillipse and John Roosevelt for another eleven years at a rental of twenty shillings per Thus originated the name "Bowling Green," though for what reason the sport was not ontinued after the second lease is not clear.
Several famous houses have stood near Bowling Green, and one of these was a building at I Broad way, erected in 1786 by the English Captain Kennedy, afterward Earl of Cassills, which in time came to be used by Washington and Generals Lee house, known as the Washington Inn. followed and later Cyrus Field called his new structure. the same site, the "Washington Building." At chief of the city's police, DAVID C. HEN- | what is now 9 Broadway, Benedict Arnold lived after the capture of Major André, and it was while he was there that he just escaped being kidnappe back into the patriots lines by a band of daring colonists. Nearby also Captain Martin Cregier built, in 1659, a taverp which stood under his name until it gave way to a hostelry known first as the "King's Arms Tavern," and during the Revolution as "Burns's Coffee House." This was among the few buildings that escaped the fires of 1776 and 1845, and as late as 1860 it was still standing under the name of "The Atlantic Garden"-only the second re, as a matter of fact, to occupy since the foundation of the city! An advertise ment of May 27, 1763, concerning this place, has the

"N. B .- The concert is to begin exactly at 8 o'clock and end at 10, on account of the coolness of the evening. No Body will be admitted without tickets, nor no money will be taken at the door

From the Westminster Review. Once in the Sudan, having inadvertently in fured a lizard's tall by switching his riding whip, he was rendered miserable for days by the rememwrance of it. At Woolwich he spent much time lady friend of his which had broken its leg. No man has written more feelingly of the horrors of war or has more strongly denounced those who enter upon it with a light heart. To him it was a dreadful necessity, and nothing could justify its employment but the hope of putting an end to some evil greater still. When he outtted China he wrote to his mother: "I know I shall leave China as poor as when I entered it, but with the knowledge that through my weak instrumentally upward of 80,000 to 100,000 lives have been spared. I need no further satisfaction than this." His sole object undertaking the administration of the Sudan was to put down the slave trade. "I declare sol-emnly," he says, "that I would give my life willingly to save the sufferings of these people, and if I could do this, how much more does He care for them than such imperfection as I am?

San Francisco Insurance Losses To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The business men and property holders of the country owe a debt of gratitude to you for publishing the list of or insurance companies who paid their losses and those who are doubtful and otherwise. On reading the list I looked up my policies and found several in the unsatisfactory list. One agent here explained that the cause for delay by some of the companies was that the "big" companies paid their own losses and refused to pay their reinsurance

or "underwritings." Is this true? The matter is of vast importance and all would value a little "limelight" on the subject. Many newspapers did not print this important news. SCRANTON, Pa., November 2.

## To Stop Scorching.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is just ing. That is to refuse a license to any machine that is capable of exceeding the speed limit fixed let the machine be examined by an expert in the employ of the county or State. If this expert finds rate than is lawful, let the county or State refuse to permit the operation of the machine on the ST. Louis, November 2.

# Two for One,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your news article describing the assumption by our socialistic and paternal city government of the Thirty-ninth street ferry to South Brooklyn contains this striking

"The old employees were all retained, while as many more were hired from the civil service lists."

Two men to do the work done by one under private management is about right under socialistic municipal ownership ideas, is it not?

D. G.

Brooks TN. November 3.

# Enthusiasm of a Drummer

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From my observations through the State of New York as a commercial traveller I believe that Charles E. fughes will have the largest majority of any car away ahead of President Roosevelt's. My estimate is 300,000 for Hughes. This may sound to many like a crazy prediction, but under the circumstances do not see how the majority can be any less.

CUBA UNDER GENERAL BROOKE. A VIEW OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. He Released Many Prisoners Victims of

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of October 28 appears an editorial Cuba in which occurs the following: "It is a fact, though, that two years after the Cubans been installed under our protection the old Spanish method of treating prisoners was still observed by them. Not only that, no attempt had been made to ameliorate or even inquire into the cases of hundreds unhappy captives then languishing behind the bars neglected, actually unknown. J. P. Sanger, who took the census of Cuba under Secretary Alger's initiative, found mer in prison concerning whom there was no record whatever. Nobody knew what crime had been alleged against them. They didn't know themselves. In many cases the oldest inhabitants were ignorant of their names. their identity and their origin. The situation had not changed in any important respect, or to any considerable extent, after two years of the Cuban regime. The incommunicalo system had not been disturbed; the writ of habeas corpus was still un-

These statements, made as they are in conwith the taking of the census, seem to me to indicate that the "two years" re ferred to were the first two years after American occupation; and the question at once rises, no matter what the Cubans thought or did: "What were the American au-thorities doing all this time?" If it is intended to convey the idea that this condition existed during the American militar administration, the statement is certainly a gross misrepresentation of facts, reflecting upon me, as I was the Military Governor during the first year of the period mentioned. I will not touch upon the year my successor, Gen. Wood, was Military Governor, for he is fully able to answer for his administration. The facts with reference to persons found in prison" are as follows:

Some prisoners were released by direction of the American Evacuation Commission before the date (January 1, 1899) of military occupation. Large numbers were released by the Generals commanding the military departments into which the island was di vided. Investigation began. The records show a case referred to me by a letter of Gen Ludlow written January 5, five days after military occupation; and he continued his investigations with the assistance of an officer of the army detailed for the purpose Gen. Lee released a number of prisoners without awaiting my action, which act it lat became necessary for me to ratify, although the Audiencia called attention to the fact that they were not "legally" released and under the law were liable to rearrest. These are some of the instances under my immediate notice.

My successor continued the investigation releasing or discontinuing prosecution against large numbers of prisoners. A single order of February 14,-1900, covered 179 names. It must be understood that all these were not "political" prisoners; all known to be such were released immediately, appearing for them when the American Government took charge; nor were they "innocent persons," but, with hardly an exception possible, they were persons who had t arrested for ofences committed, or were held awaiting trial, or were persons already under sentence of the courts. But many had been in prison for long periods without trial, or had been sentenced to excessive punishment for trivial offeners. All this was due largely to the lethargy of the Spanish courte, to the methods of procedure under the Span ish laws and the corruption, perhaps, of court officials.

The "incommunication" of persons there tofore existing under the Spanish law was abolished July 13, 1899, by order No. 109. had received earliest attention after the organization of the departments of government and practically before then.

Habeas corpus was considered as early as September 7, 1899, but was opposed by the Cuban Secretary of Justice as not adapted to their system of law, the civil law After a long consideration of this subject habeas corpus became a law October 15, 1900. by Civil Order 427 of that date. Efforts to change or even to modify the Spanish system of law were opposed by the Cuban lawyers, because they were unacquainted with our system of law and the benefits to be derived from it, and were slow to accept changes the value of which they could not appreciate.

While all this may be favorable to the con tention of the writer of the article that the Cubans have no capacity for self-government, which he cannot sustain by statements like these which I take exception to, there is no authority for the conveyance of any suggestion that while Cuba was under American control and military government there was a failure on the part of those in power to out and enforce principles of personal liberty and to educate the people, then unacquainted with it, to a knowledge of and the attainment of those things necessary to a condition of

freedom and self-government. To those who were there and know of the difficulties encountered in organizing a goverament out of the existing chaos, of procuring peace and harmony amid discordant ele ments, of selecting from an unknown people with a strange language men of character, standing and education to hold official positions, and of dealing with a foreign legal system as well as a different form of government which had previously existed, there is no

# which had present John R. Brown necessity to speak. Major-General. Retired. NEW YORK, November 3.

Electricity in the Home From Cassier's Magazine In a \$3,000 or \$4,000 house, it is a very com-mon matter to wire for electric lights: but by giving the subject a little further attention with your electrical contractor and the architect, it is possible to arrange outlets for lighting socket eating devices at very little extra expense. wires in a very simple manner. The cost of operating later, at lighting rates, would not be large, for th reason that the electrical devices which will be used on such a circuit consume only a small amount electricity and are generally used for only short tervals.\* They would comprise, for example, the chafing dish, the coffee percolator, heating pad, cigar lighter, shaving mug, curling iron, milk warmer, small frying pan and many others.

From Marwell's Talisman. The average Moki woman is, perhaps invariably not large or obese. Short in stature, plump and round of form, of pleasing countenance, with beautiful jet black hair banged at the eyes, when clad in tasteful and colored blanketry she presents a picture fair indeed to see. The manner of wearing the hair distinguishes the married woman from the The latter wears her black tresses gracevirgin. fully done up in a large round coll several inches in diameter over each ear and projecting out from the head somewhat. The effect is delightfully novel, and coupled with the fresh and youthful appearance of the girls makes them special objects ers," from their mode of dressing the hair.

#### The Parfact Bridge Player. From the Westminster Gazette.

From the Westminster Gusette.

Who is the perfect bridge player? Who is he Whose partner ev'ry man would wish to be? He who, at whist once expert, now when brought Amongst the keenar joys of bridge, hath wrough Subtle improvement in his former thought; Who, quite unfettered by his ancient ways. Adapts himself to circumstance and plays As sanse directs, though with a due regard To what convention says on the discard. The lead and declaration: quick to learn What knowledge can perform and yet discern Occasions when adharence to a rule. In the orly right, in practice mar as the fool: Who doomed to play in partnership with men Prone to declare on two hearts to the ten Without support, dissembling all his pain Turns his necessity to glorious gain. And, come what will, is equal to the need, Making his partner's wildest calls succeed; is placable and slow to take offence. Mild to the rash and rentle to the dense, Eager to praise, yet disinclined to enide. Most smiling when he's most dissatisaed; is not desceted when his cards are bad, Nor, when they're good, exuberantly glad; Who, with a toward or untoward lot, Frosp rous or adverse, to his wish or not, Flays to the score and Judges from its state When to be bold or when to he starte you. And of two deciarations makes that one Whereby the game can be most sarely won: Who takes in calling and in doubling, too, Just the same time to say what he will do, And never by an overlong delay Hints what may influence the partner's play; Who maily, though scriptubusly fair, Loses no chance of scoring, and takes care. While he observes the rigor of the game, That those who play with him should do the sar This is the perfect bridge player. This is he whose partner sy'ry man would wish to be.

As a Faith It is at Least of Great Socio-

logical Signific To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What may be toward Christian Science, there are few who do not condemn the of those newspaper reporters who forced themselves into the home of the venerable Mary Baker G. Eddy at Concord, N. H., on the plea that the public was interested in knowing whether she was actually alive, whether she was under a regular physician care, and whether she managed her own

affairs. The truth is that in this unseemly episode the rights of an aged woman, who had long since retired to a life of religious contempla tion, were vulgarly disregarded. The interview was unnecessary from a newspaper stand and a farce so far as results were concerned. But it succeeded in emphasizing what many have been slow to recognize: that Christian Science is a social movement, not an isolated per-sonality. Had these reporters found nothing but the shadow of a memory of Mrs. Eddy at Pleasant View the tremendously earnes movement which she has inaugurated, in spired and guided to its present worldwide proportions would nevertheless have been

Wholly apart from the question of personality is the fact of the manifestation of the power of Christian Science to restore the individual to mastery over immorality in conduct and over the diseases of the body

conduct and over the diseases of the body and mind.

Nothing but downright intellectual laziness will dispose a man to regard Christian Science as a fad, a craze or an ephemeral cult. On the contrary, it is the expression of one of the despest aspirations in the spiritual life of the race. In the progress of the peoples of Christendom two main tendencies have come to light as the distinguishing features of our civilization. One is the mastery of science over the forces of nature and the other the mastery of the spiritual in man over the corporeal, the ascendency of the spirit over the flesh. Christian Science is identified with and an embodiment of the latter of these movements.

the flesh. Christian Science is identified with and an embodiment of the latter of these movements.

I am speaking as one who is not unfamiliar with the religious and social history of Christendom when I say that Christian Science is the only movement since the Wesleyan revival in the earlier part of the last century which has made any positive contribution to the development of the spiritual consciousness of the western world.

Because of that fact it is a movement of Immense sociological significance. When its results, as a constructive social force, on the small scale to which it has already expanded, are compared with the disappointing futility of nine-tenths of our materialistic philanthropy, and with the confessed failure of most of our schemes of beneficence, one can hardly escape the conclusion that now, as in the tottering days of Roman power, the saving of human society from itself must depend primarily upon the capacity of religion to infuse into the lives of men and women the transforming nower of the seriptural understanding, without which no people has ever been able to escape the doom of those who forget God.

Such is the movement with which the name of Mrs. Eddy is inseparable associated. If

been able to escape the doom of those who forget God.

Such is the movement with which the name of Mrs. Eddy is inseparably associated. If its success provokes its detractors to denounce it as a plous fraud, it proves that they have as yet not got the spiritual point of view, and it reminds us that all of the world's great religious movements have been helped to recognition at the start by such unsympathetic opposition.

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL.

NEW YORK, November 3.

### Gold Mining in Western Australia.

From Dally Trade and Consular Reports. Gold is st'll to be found in abundance in Western Australia and constitutes the State's chief source of wealth. Since 1891, when practically the first discovery was made, there has been a constant! increasing output, with the exception of 1900, 190 and 1905, when the yield fell slightly below that of receding years.

Prior to 1808 the entire production amounted to

approximately \$24,000,000, but in that year work was begun in earnest, with the result that in the succeeding twelve months more than \$20,000,000 was taken out. In 1901 the sterling value of the gold mines was £6.719.881 (\$29.702.301); in 1902. £7.609.149 (\$37. 029. 924); in 1903. £8.385.579 (\$40. 585.096); in 1904, £8.129.456 (\$39.562.008): In 1905. £7.818.612 (\$38.054.-142; and up to May 31 of this year the yield amounted to £3.044.275 (\$14.814.984). For purposes o' com-parison and to show the position which Western Australia occupies in the world as a gold producing State, the figures of 1904, showing the yield in ounces of Western Australia. Australasia, the United

States and the Transvaal, are shown:

For several years the problem of a water supply that territory, about 400 miles from Perth, the capt tal of the State, there are no rivers, few natural suplies of surface water and the rainfall is light. The vital importance of overcoming this difficulty was nitude of the undertaking may be formed by the cost of the construction, which was more than \$15,000,000. In 1896 the Premier of the State obtained the approval of the Legislature to an ex penditure of \$12,500,000 for the provision of a sup-ply of 5,000,000 gallons of water a day. The work was energetically pushed and brought to suc completion in 1908. The supply, which is now re-garded as adequate to the demands of the gold fields, is pumped 351 miles.

Fully 18,000 men are engaged in mining, and the rages paid are sufficiently high to induce first class miners to remain permanently employed. In the gold fields the value of mining machinery n use amounts to approximately \$20,000,000 and there have been erected about 4,000 stamps. These w conclusively the splendid industry that has been built up, and all conditions now point

### Beer in France From Dally Consular and Trade Reports

The consumption of beer in France has increased by more than 40 per cent. during the past five years and reached, during the past year, the imposit total of 12,000,000 hectolitres, or 317,040,000 gallons. This result can hardly surprise any one who he noted in Paris and other large cities of France the rapid development of the "brasserie," or cafe restaurant, where beer is sold. Much of this beer imported (or purports to be so) from Plisen and Munich, though most of the leading breweries in other German cities have Paris agencies and dis-tribute their beer to retailers. This entails high prices to consumers, as there is an import duty from \$1.73 to \$2.31 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), weight of cask included, on all foreign brewed beer brought into the country, and under the stim lus of this protection the brewing industry of France developed rapidly both in respect to quantity and quality of its product.

It does not appear that the increased use of beer has diminished in the slightest degree the consumption of wine and cider, and the one encouragfeature of the situation is found in the fact that the consumption of alcohol, especially in the pe ous form of absinthe, is slowly but steadily de The statistics of 1904 show that during that year 177,489 hectolitres (4,687,938 gaile absinthe were sold for drinking purposes in France whereas 1905 showed a falling off to 172,503 heeto litres (4,557,529 gallons), or 2.8 per cent. not a sweeping or conclusive reform, as the ab-sinthe habit is still one of the gravest perils that threaten the manhood of France; but the statistics show that the ma-imum danger point has been ed, and the decline of even so small a percent age in absinthe consumption is accepted as ground encouragement and hope.

### To Build Rolling Stock in India. From the Indian World.

One of the main schemes of the Railway Board is to have rolling stock built in part in India, which will give manufacturing firms in this country an opportunity for tenders for the constructi vagon frames and hoties. The experiment will also be extended to State lines, tenders being re ceived up to 25 per cent. of the total number of wagons sanctioned for construction yearly, while axies, wheels, &c., will be obtained by each rail-way administration on indent from home and be supplied to contracting firms. From what the board have seen o' the big workshops in the lines they have traversed they feel satisfied hat rolling stock of the best quality could be turned out in India, although the steel would have to The wayon building industry would make rapid progress in meeting orders which the board

## From the London Daily Mail.

An angler in the River Meuse in Berglum, while fishing recently, felt a light bite as he was pulling in his line. Then there was a second pull, and just as the fish was appearing on the water an er pike made a spring at it, and went off with his prey

and 100 feet of line.

After much trouble it was wound in, and astonished angler found that he had caught first a perch of about one pound weight and well or hook, then a pike of four pounds, which had swallowed the perch, then a pike of thirteen po weight, who had seized on the smalle

GRAHAM AS A STENOGRAPHED en Declared to Have Owed Him

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What

feat in reporting entitles the late Andrew J. Graham to be called the greatest shorthand writer of his time?

What principles of shorthand or combination thereof entitles him to credit for original inality, naming a measiv dozen examples? "A. P. B." does not appear to b. aware of the fact that this matter has been threshed out pretty thoroughly in the phonographic press during the past twelve or fifteen years.

press during the past twelve or fifteen years.
As regards Mr. Walton, will he please take notice that E. V. Murphy, like his late brother and David Wolfe Browne (three of the ablest 190 orters ever projuded by this country), learned the Ninth Edition Isaac Pinnan shorthand, known in this country as the Benn Pitman system?

The charge that Munson was indebted to Graham for his ideas on shorthand is enough to make that worthy gentleman turn in his grave.

J. T. Albert Hosbach.

Philadelphia, November 3.

### Forerunners.

From a speech by Daniel Webster in the Senate March 12, 1838.

They excite the poor to make war upon the rich. \* \* \* They complain of oppression, speculation and the pernielous influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly the means by which small capitals become united in order to produce impo tant and beneficial results. They carry on a mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke up the fountains of indus try and dry all its streams.

In a country of unbounded liberty they clamor against oppression. In a country and earth against privilege and monopoly In a country where property is more equally divided than anywhere else they rend the air with agrarian doctrines. In a country where the wages of labor are high beyond any parallel, • • they would teach the laborer that he is an oppressed slave.

Sir, what can such men want? they mean? They can want nothing but to enjoy the fruits of other men's labor. They can mean nothing but disturbance and disorder, the diffusion of corrupt principles and the destruction of the moral sentiments and moral habits of society.

### Bookwood Hour

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The death of Congressman Rockwood Hoar of Massachusetts, while expected by his friends for a number of days, was nevertheless a shock to them when it occurred last night at the home of his father, the late Senator George F. Hoar, in this city.

The son, cut off in the prime of life, had

before him, apparently, a long public life, and had already made a strong beginning at Washington. Not only in Massachusette but in New York and other sections of the country Rockwood Hoar will be miss

His service as District Attorney in this district was notable in that his aim to have justice done the rich and poor alike was appreciated by the people who were intimately acquainted with his service in office, o whom the writer was one. WORCESTER, Mass., November 2.

## Two Mammoth Chimneys

From Concrete.

The electric power plant now being constructed for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company at Delaware avenue and Laurel street, Philadelphia. Pa., is larger than any such plant now in operation anywhere in the world, though several monster con-cerns of the same kind have recently been planned for other places. This plant is designed to furnish all the energy needed to operate the elevated and subway lines on Market street and will still have abundance of power left for other uses.

The most interesting feature of these plants is the immense chimneys. They are constructed of reenforced concrete, with points in their design which make them very different from the ordinary brick chimney for similar purposes. While they are spoken of as 175 feet high, that is only the length 251 feet above the street level, the bottom of the chimney being about seventy feet above the boiler room floor. The construction is unique in that the botlers are beneath the chimneys, and the smoke the bottom, which is 19 feet 7 inches above the top of the boilers. The chimney flue or core is 14 fee

a diameter in the clear. Each of these chimneys serves a battery or set o horse-power, so that each chimney has 6,400 horse power, and the entire eight \$1,200 horse-power. In terms of electricity, each set of boilers will gen erate 5,000 kilowatts and each chimney will fur natural draught for the consumption of 25.00

## Humiliation of the Sultan

pounds of coal an hour.

From the Contemporary Review.

The Sultan of Turkey, who never leaves Yudis Klosk except to go to prayers on Friday at noon, proposed to send various high dignituries to receive the Kaiser as he stepped on the shore of the Rosnorus at the official landing place (on his visit

The Kaiser required that the Sultan must receive him in person, and the Sultan had to yield, for he keenly desired the glory in Mohammedan eyes of

having a European sovereign come to pay his re spects to the Commander of the Faithful. The Sultan was waiting, then, to receive the Emperor as he stepped from his roat and twe carriages were in readiness, one to convey the twe sovereigns and one for the Empress. The Kaiser overturned the arrangement by putting the Em-press into the first carriage with the Sultan, while he himself occupied the second. So the Sultan endured the indescribable humiliation of driving through the streets of his own capital, before the eyes of his Mohammedan subjects, sitting side by side with a Glaour woman. Nothing could be more humiliating to the Sulfan than that situation and the most effective counterblast to his Pan Islamic propaganda would be to circulate through all Islam the description of that drive, if any

## How Tom Fook d the Old Boy

Mohammedan could be induced to believe it

From the New England Magazine "There was a feller in the town where my mother ome from whose name was Tom Cook. Tom was a pretty rough sort of a customer and it was com monly believed that he was in league with the devil.
and he was, too. Well, by and by, the devil concluded he'd like Tom's company down below. So ne called on Tom early one morning and found Tom had just got up and was dressing

"Tom, said he, you've lived in this town long enough. I want you to come down to the pit and stay with me. So make haste. I've got to keep the fires goln' down there, you know. "Then the devil took Tom by the arm to hurry him and make sure of him. Tom didn't like the looks of the devil, and the devil's fingers were awful

hot. Tom tried to pull along, and at the same time he said, 'Wait, wait, can't you, until I get my "The devil looked him all over and then he

rinned and he said: 'Yes, I'll wait till you get your galluses on. "He no sooner said that than Tom threw the galluses into the fire. The devil saw he'd lost his man and went off in great anger, and Tom never wore galluses again."

#### A Fastidious Boston Statesman. From the Boston Herald.

"One night," says a friend, "I met Tim Coakley at the Parker House as he was about to start on s round of speeches. He invited me to go along. and as we stepped into his carriage he passed me small package to take care of. Our first was at the old Franklin schoolhouse, where Itin as he started on his speech, had on a collar that any than from Troy would have been proud of. Ten minutes later, when he reentered the hack, if was a mess. Ripping off his tie, he tore the collate off and threw it out the window, asking at the same time for the package, from which he took another impaculate one. This performance he repeated at half a dozen places, and when he finally had concluded his night's labors he had left collars all over the town."

## Another S periority of Woman.

From the Providence Tribune. The average man can, and easily does, buy less with a five dollar bill than the average woman secures with a dollar and ninety eight cents, and, unlike the woman, the man can rarely explain where that bill has gone.

## Har Schame.

Stells -- Why did she marry into the pobility? Bella-Because she said that was the best way to